# Nippon Times

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## PREPARATIONS COMPLETED FOR ARMISTICE MEETING

### May Take Place Aboard U.S.S. Missouri—U.S. Fleet Ordered to Stop Fight

A Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Zurich says that according to an Exchange News Agency report from Manila, the MacArthur Headquarters has completed all necessary preparations to receive the Japanese military delegates for concluding the armistice. The dispatch adds that the meeting has been decided to take place on board the Missouri, the 45,000-ton American battleship of the latest design.

Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur has been named chief delegate of the American side, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the Pacific, as well as the British, Chungking and Soviet delegates, are also expected to participate in the meeting.

Simultaneous with the meeting, the opposing forces on all front lines are scheduled to begin concrete arrangements for truce.

According to a Yomiuri dispatch from Lisbon, Reuter reports that the Chungking regime will be represented at the armistice meeting by General Hsu Yung-chang.

#### U.S. Navy Suspends Fighting

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced at noon, August 16, (Guam time) that an order has been already issued to the fleets under his command to suspend fighting against Japan, according to a Lisbon report to Domei, quoting a Guam dispatch.

#### Suspend China Fighting

Suspension of fighting by the Japanese Forces in the eastern coastal area of the China Continent is taking place, particularly in the Chekiang district where one unit has already stopped fighting, UP reported from a front base, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

#### Will Move to Nanking

The Chungking Government will move to Nanking soon, declared the Chungking spokesman in reply to a question asked by newspapermen, according to a Chungking report relayed from Lisbon to Domei.

#### Taking Over Peace Zones

The Chungking regime is carrying on the task of taking over the peace zones and has already dispatched the newly appointed mayors of Shanghai, Nanking, Peking and Tientsin to their posts, a Reuter dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon dated August 15 reported.

#### British Troops in China

A Reuter report from Chungking on Thursday declared that with the end of the war it can be disclosed that "British troops have been operating with the American and Chungking forces in the China war theater," according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Over 200 special troops, mainly officers, the report said, have been acting in the forward areas of China in eight groups in operations which covered the training of Chungking troops, medical work and other activities.

#### 'Cease Fire' in Burma

The official "cease fire" order has gone out to Allied commanders in Burma and no offensive action or firing is now authorized, it is disclosed in a Reuters report from Burma reaching Stockholm on August 16.

## CHINA REDS DEFY ORDERS

### Chiang Asks Mao to Parley; Civil War Threat Seen

General Chiang Kai-shek has asked the leader of the Chinese Communists, Mao Tse-tung, to confer with him on international and internal problems, according to a Chungking dispatch dated August 16 to Lisbon. The dispatch adds that in his message to the Communist leader General Chiang said: "May I humbly invite you to come to Chungking immediately and discuss things in person. This involves our national welfare. Please do not decline."

Meanwhile, a Chungking broadcast on August 16 warned that China was threatened by a civil war. The broadcast was as follows:

"A threat of civil war hangs over China tonight. Only a thread keeps it from the throat of the nation. The Chinese Communists, in defiance of Government orders, are active on many fronts, menacing Japanese, other Chinese, even Americans if they get in the way. Calling General Chiang Kai-shek a 'Fascist Dictator,' they are defying his orders."

## *Thailand Withdraws Declaration of War On America, Britain*

**On the basis of the Japanese-Thai Alliance, the Government of Thailand, together with Japan, decided to conclude peace with the Allies. Prince Pridi Phanomyong, a member of the Council of Regency, in the name of the King, proposed in the People's Diet on August 16 the withdrawal of the Declaration of War against the United States and Britain proclaimed on January 25, 2484 French year. The People's Diet unanimously approved the proposal, a Domei dispatch from Bangkok dated August 16 reported.**

## EFFECT OF ATOMIC BOMB DESCRIBED BY B-29 PILOT

### Difficult to Believe 'What We Did,' Says Flier, of Attack On Hiroshima

According to a Guam report, Colonel Paul Tibbits, who piloted the Flying Fortress which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, said that it was difficult to believe "what we did," a Domei dispatch from Stockholm revealed on Thursday.

"The target was visible when we dropped the bombs at 9:05 a.m. Japanese time," he said. "We then moved away as quickly as possible to avoid the effects of the explosion."

Tibbits said than an "enormous smoke cloud arose completely hiding the town. When we felt the explosion, it was like many anti-aircraft shells exploding in the vicinity. We stayed two minutes over the target."

Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the 21st Bomber Command, said that the first photographs did not show anything but smoke rising 12,000 meters. Photos taken four hours later showed that the smoke still remained and signs of large-scale fires.

Commander Parsons of the United States Navy who participated in making the bomb and accompanied the bombing flight said that it was "colossal and horrifying."

"After the bomb was dropped, I inhaled some air waiting for the shock. Hiroshima was transformed into a mountain of smoke," Parsons said. "Three hundred meters over the ground the dust was rolling over the land, trailing over the greater part of the town. When the smoke parted, we saw great fires."

It was declared meanwhile that the first laboratory experiment was carried out in New Mexico on July 16 and the finished product was delivered in Japan 20 days later. The crew were warned to expect a blinding flash and to wear black eyeglasses.

#### More New Weapons Seen

The atomic bomb, or more likely the atomic rocket, as a weapon in future wars, has an answer in the equally powerful anti-atomic artillery made possible by the progress in the development of the radar, according to the Daily Mail air correspondent, it is disclosed in a Domei report from Stockholm on Wednesday.

A new kind of a rocket bearing an atom-splitting warhead and propelled by atomic energy, the correspondent predicted, will be used for long-range bombardment in the future. It will be launched from the homeland of the aggressor nation and controlled all the way to the target along a radar beam, he added.

To beat it, he continued, the radar could be used in two ways: first, it could give instant warning of the atom rocket as soon as it was launched. Secondly it could provide the beam which automatically contacting the rocket and "sticking" to it would guide to it an even faster atom shell propelled by atomic energy. Thus said the correspondent, it would be the case of atom rocket versus atom shell. The theory is that they would meet with a mighty explosion high enough above the earth to obviate surface damage or injury.

## Australia Building Airport

Arthur Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, declared that the Australian Government had decided to construct a big airport at Sydney with an expenditure of £5,000,000, a Sydney report as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on August 15 reported. The plan and site of the airport have not yet been decided. However, the whole plan of the airport is expected to be decided upon before the opening of a public enterprise council of the Commonwealth of Australia.

## FACTORIES IN U.S. START PEACETIME INDUSTRIES

### Manpower Restrictions Are Removed and Workers Permitted to Change Jobs

Within 12 hours of the end of the war, the United States Government has begun to clear the decks for peacetime conditions of industry, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch dated August 15.

The report stated that all manpower restrictions have been removed from August 15, and United States workers are at liberty to change their jobs. Employers can reduce or enlarge their staffs without official sanction.

What effect this sudden change will have on the labor market remains to be seen, the report added but it is aimed at enabling both worker and employer to get the best out of the opportunities ahead.

Here is the general picture of what America expects on the home front in the immediate future: first, better civilian food supplies through sharp reduction of army requirements. Rations will lose their importance. Secondly, unlimited petrol almost immediately. This in turn will encourage the motor industry to return to full civilian production.

Meanwhile, Reconversion Director John Snyder in a statement laying down the general policy for the change-over from war to peace production said that foreign trade will be freed from wartime restrictions "only to limited extent." Export licenses must continue in force for many commodities, he declared.

#### U.S. Reconverting Industries

With the termination of industrial circles in America that there is about to be a changing of American economy back to a peace from the war footing, according to a Lisbon dispatch of August 15 to Domei.

The operations of changing back the footing of American economy will center round Detroit, center of the automobile industry. It is predicted that in the next three months the changing of the automobile industry back to a peace footing will be completed and that all factories will be working at full capacity.

The manufacturers of radio sets are awaiting the permission of the Government to return to a peace footing. It is reported that they have already taken steps enabling them to send their products to the general market a month hence.

In the field of heavy industries, various undertakings are pressing on with the work of adjusting their plants in order to allow the resumption of the manufacture of agricultural products of like nature.

A dark cloud is overhanging the horizon of American industry. There is a general expectation of widespread unemployment resulting as the consequence of the return of industries to a peace time basis.

A Reuter dispatch estimates that probably more than 7.000 000 persons will find themselves out of employment in America as the process of changing industries back to a peace footing proceeds until stability has been achieved in economy.

The question of what disposition shall be made of the munitions industries constitutes another difficulty in America. In the days to come one will frequently be the witness of a curious spectacle of munitions factories which have suspended operations pending the arrival of orders to switch to a peace basis standing side by side with factories in full operation turning out goods for civilian consumption.

Congress when it reconvenes early next month is expected to vote a reduction in governmental expenditure and to pass measures designed to bring about a lightening of the wartime tax burden of individuals and trading houses. There are indications that not until the beginning of next year the question of a regular peacetime tax structure for America will come up for discussion in Congress.

#### Afl President's View

According to a Chicago report of August 15 received in Lisbon, president William Green of the American Federation of Labor on Wednesday charged that "the Government is poorly prepared to meet the issue of reconversion."

He said that there was much evidence of governmental delay of the issue and that if manufacturers are not given the green light the AF of L is apprehensive that the expected period of unemployment will be extended.

The Labor leader made the remarks in the statements issued after a meeting of the AF of L Executive Council in Chicago yesterday.

Among other actions taken by the union group is the adoption of a four point program for returning veterans. The union plan calls for an establishment by all AF of centers of a labor council of special committees to help veterans find jobs, to afford veterans full opportunities for education and training, to assist them to buy homes or to start in business and to provide them with the highest practical standard of unemployment compensation.

## 2 NEW ELEMENTS FOUND

### Cyclotron Bares Existence of Neptunium and Plutonium

The existence of two new elements—neptunium and plutonium—has been disclosed by the atom-splitting cyclotron at the University of California, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Berkeley dispatch dated August 15.

The elements neptunium and plutonium, 93 and 94 on the element scale, were discovered by the scientists working with the cyclotron, the machine which revealed the principles of the atomic power leading to the creation of the atomic bomb.

The report said that Arthur C. Wahl, 25-year-old graduate student, found the plutonium and Prof. Edwin H. McMillan discovered the neptunium. The nature of the elements was not revealed.

## SOONG LEAVES MOSCOW ON WAY BACK TO CHINA

### Returning Home Via United States—Soviets Issue Communique on Treaty

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, left Moscow at 10 a.m. Wednesday for the United States on his way back to China, according to a Moscow dispatch relayed from Stockholm.

Dr. Soong was seen off at the Central Military Airdrome by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and other high Soviet officials, American Ambassador to Moscow Averill Harriman, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and French Ambassador General Georges Catroux.

In the meanwhile, after the conclusion of the Chinese-Russian talks and the significance of the Treaty of Amity, Moscow issued the following communique:

"After the return of Premier Josef Stalin from the Berlin Conference, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government, accompanied by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Moscow and renewed talks with Generalissimo Stalin and Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, on problems concerning Chinese-Soviet relations.

"On August 14, a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Republic was concluded, and they reached full agreement on all other problems of common interest. The treaty will be made public in the nearest future as soon as it is ratified by the Soviet Union and the Chinese Republic."

#### Trade Accord Seen

A Reuter correspondent reported from Stockholm on Thursday that it is probable that the Russo-Chinese treaty embodies separate agreement on trade relations between Russia and China, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

The report from Chungking also stated that the Chungking spokesman declined to comment on the future of Manchoukuo, but said that the Russo-Chinese agreement presumably covered the question.

#### Yalta Agreement Bared

**By Arrangement With the Asahi**

ZURICH, August 14.—The late President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin reached an agreement at the Yalta conference on various territories bordering on Northern China now under Japanese control, said an article written by an anonymous author calling himself "Liberator," which was announced by the Exchange News Agency, London.

The said agreement is reported by the author to contain the following items:

1. The Soviet Union will buy back the Chinese Eastern Railway which was sold in 1935.
2. Though Outer Mongolia and Inner Mongolia are now within the economic and diplomatic sphere of influence of the Soviet, they will be united into one nominal independent republic.
3. The Portsmouth Treaty signed by Czarist Russia after losing the Russo-Japanese war will be abrogated, and Chosen will be made independent, but respecting the future of Chosen, nothing concrete is decided.
4. Southern Karafuto will be returned to the Soviet, and the entire territory leased by Japan will be abolished.
5. Manchoukuo will become an independent republic, but for a certain period will be placed under the occupation of the Soviet Army.
6. Some of the North Chishima islands will be transferred to the Soviet by lease. By this step the direct threat to Petrohavlovsk, Kamchatka, which is the only ice-free port of the Soviet in the Pacific will be removed.

#### U.S. Demobilizing Men

President Truman announced on Tuesday that "it is too early to propose definite figures for the occupation forces which will be required in the Pacific 12 months from now" but that between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 men will be demobilized in the next year to 18 months, it is revealed in a Washington report reaching Lisbon.

The President also announced the reduction of conscription into the armed services from 80,000 to 50,000 monthly. Declaring he could not propose what reduction may be possible to make of the army forces now allotted to occupation duties, the President said, "It is apparent, however, we can release as many as can be brought home by means available—by sea and air—during the next year."

## BROADCASTS RESTRICTED

### Schedule Confined to Time, News, Official Announcements

From Wednesday, August 15, the Japan Broadcasting Station will discontinue for the time being all radio broadcasts in Japan, except time announcements, news broadcasts, the official instructions hour and the news broadcast for national school children.

The schedule of the foregoing broadcasts will be the same as before. Accordingly, there will be time and news broadcast at 5 a.m. 6 a.m., and 7 a.m. Intelligence from various government organs to prefectural bodies will be made at 10 a.m. There will be a time and news broadcast again at 12 noon, 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m. and finally at 9 p.m. The news hour for national school children is from 6 p.m.

## NANKING GOVERNMENT GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE

### Dissolution Decided August 16; Affairs to Be Transferred To Temporary Organ

The National Government in Nanking decided upon its dissolution at the Central Political Council session held on August 16, and issued the following declaration, according to a Domei report from Nanking.

"The National Government moved to Nanking under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei in 1940. and the declaration issued on that day announced to the whole world the great policy for the realization of peace and enforcement of a constitutional administration. It is our great regret that our efforts for the independence and freedom of the State through peace and the reconstruction of the State through constitutional administration in these five years have not been realized.

"The world has now regained peace and the hostilities between Japan and China have ceased. The method of peace is not the same as announced on the day of the capital transfer, but the independence and freedom of the State do not differ from the hope entertained by the people, we sincerely desire the unity and cooperation of all the people and the speedy unification of the State.

"Our mission has now ended, and thus we declare the dissolution of the National Government in Nanking. The Central Political Committee will be reorganized as the Nanking Temporary Political Committee, and all affairs of the Government will be transferred to it. In rural districts also it is necessary to change to the new Government, without interrupting administrative affairs.

"The Military Affairs Committee will be renamed the Peace Preservation Committee, and the units and local corps under its control will undertake to defend the nation and effect the stability of the people's mind. The destruction of bandits that might start acts of bandits that might start acts of this opportunity must be effected. Thus we must attain the original aim of the National Government by planning the speedy unification of the country and the early recovery of the people's livelihood."

## Allied Leaders in Berlin

General Dwight Eisenhower and Marshal Zhukov have returned to Berlin after visiting Russia for several days, according to the Moscow radio on August 15.

## JAPANESE IN MANCHOUKUO ARE EXHORTED BY TAKEBE

### Urged to Observe Faithfully Imperial Rescript Terminating the War

The manner in which Japanese nationals in Manchoukuo should comport themselves in the situation which has arisen following the issuance of the Imperial Rescript terminating the War of Greater East Asia was indicated by Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, when he spoke over the radio on the night of August 15, according to a Hsinking Domei dispatch of August 16.

Mr. Takebe in effect said:

"At noon, today, an Imperial Rescript was issued, setting forth the Imperial Decision to make peace with America, Britain, China and the Soviet Union for the defence and maintenance of the fundamental character of the Empire.

"Now that the Imperial Decision has been made, there are no two ways for the subjects to follow in the situation. The thing they have to do is to observe faithfully the Imperial Will.

"We have fought in the past with an implicit belief in morality and concord. We are now placed in a very difficult position. This is the very time when we should make a demonstration of our true worth as Japanese.

"We have to keep a cool head and to take steps for meeting the situation which has developed in response to the Imperial Will.

"It is my wish that the Japanese nationals in Manchoukuo will be closely united, have faith in the various races with which they come into contact, use care not to act in any way that may have the effect of betraying the confidence of these races, and collaborate in realizing the ideals of morality and concord among all races.

## EXHORTS CHINA RESIDENTS

### Japanese Minister in Peking Asks Nationals to Maintain Dignity

Lieutenant General Sanetaka Kusumoto, Japanese Minister at Peking on August 15, following the grant of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, appealed to the Japanese nationals residing in China to help one another in the situation which has developed and to try to promote friendly relations with the Chinese people. Lieutenant General Kusumoto's statement follows:

"During the period of four years which has elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese military forces, officials, and people, working together, have endured hardships in the interests of the self-preservation of Japan and of the stabilization of East Asia. They have now been compelled to lay down their arms so that they may defend and maintain the fundamental character of the Empire with its history of 3,000 years, to preserve the integrity of the Japanese race, and to maintain the culture of the human race.

It is our duty to surmount the difficulties which are ahead of us, to help one another, to promote friendly relations with the Chinese people and thereby to respond to the Imperial Will.

It is to be hoped that the Japanese residents in China will take to heart the Imperial Rescript, refrain from rash acts, preserve their pride as members of the Japanese race, and conduct themselves with self-confidence.

## OVERSEAS CHINESE ACT

Two Chinese overseas organizations in San Francisco—Chee Kung Tong (also known as the Chinese Free Mason) and the Chinese Constitutionalist Party—recently telegraphed appeals to the People's Political Council in Chungking urging a peaceful settlement of the domestic disputes and the formation of a coalition government in China, it is disclosed in a San Francisco report reaching Lisbon.

The telegraphic appeal of the Chee Kung Tong said the party "solemnly denounces the present civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communists and earnestly proposes that an assembly compose of leaders of all parties and groups shall be immediately convened to precipitate national harmony and lay out the foundation of a democracy."

The telegram of the Chinese Constitutionalist Party declared it "strongly opposes the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communists and heartily appeals to the whole Chinese people for a convention representing all parties and factions to establish a coalition government to pave the way for a real democracy."

## *Ticket Sales Limited For Trains Destined For the Six Big Cities*

**To preserve peace and order and assure foodstuff supplies, the Transportation Ministry has decided to limit the sale of tickets for trains arriving at the "Six Big Cities" and announced at 3 p.m. Thursday that no tickets for the designated cities would be sold to ordinary travelers and that those who must travel for urgent reasons must obtain permission from the officers concerned or from stationmasters. As the number of tickets are limited, the people are requested not to travel unless absolutely necessary.**

## INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED BY EDUCATION MINISTRY

### Students, Educators Asked to Do Utmost to Comply With Imperial Wishes

The Education Ministry on Thursday issued special instructions to prefectural governors and principals of schools in regional districts, with a view to fostering a spirit of cooperation in the hearts of students and pupils and exhorting to further efforts the teachers and others concerned with the education of youths. The instructions follow:

"Accepting on August 14 the terms of the joint declaration of the four countries, namely, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, an Imperial Rescript was graciously granted instructing His Imperial Majesty's subjects to exert their utmost for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

"For the last four years, governors-general of regional administrative districts and prefectural governors have competently attended to their various tasks at the head of staff members of schools, while principals and teachers demonstrated their spirit of loyalty in giving guidance to students and pupils. The students, on their part, either participated in actual fighting on the front or worked hard behind the guns, manifesting their sublime spirit of integrity and sincerity. However, the successive changes not only in the war situation, but in the general trend of world affairs, and the appearance of the new weapon aggravated the national crisis, the like of which has never before been recorded in the history of Japan.

"With profound regret for not having been able to serve the country as we had hoped, due to lack of strength and ability, we must hereafter forge straight ahead to perform our duties as faithful subjects of His Imperial Majesty. Realizing the fact that His Imperial Majesty warned against violent outbursts of emotion and encouraged His subjects to endure hardships in observance of moral principles, we who are concerned with education cannot but rise courageously to perform our duties.

"In compliance with the Imperial Wishes expounded in the Imperial Rescript, all those in the educational field must exert their utmost in guarding the fundamental character of the Japanese Empire and in giving guidance to students and pupils. Furthermore, in cooperation with students, they must endure privations and hardships in order to build a new way of education on the thorny road ahead of us and to reconstruct Japan's strength on the scorched earth, thus to respond to the Imperial Solicitude."

#### Policy on Evacuees, Students

The policy of the Tokyo Metropolis regarding general evacuees, evacuated school children and mobilized students was decided as follows on Thursday:

The 200,000 school children of the Metropolis who have evacuated en masse to 13 prefectures and the three Tama districts will for some time to come yet continue their studies at their places of evacuation, even though the war has come to an end, in consideration of the problems of transportation, food and for other reasons. Children who have remained in the Metropolis will continue their education under the "terakoya" system as at present.

General evacuees will not be able to return to the Metropolis from the country as certificates of removal will not be issued until such a time as proper housing and food can be assured in the Metropolis.

As regards mobilized students, girls will be immediately demobilized. Boys, except those engaged in farming, transportation and communication will also be immediately discharged.

## Rail Volunteers Demobilized

The Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps formed on July 27 will be dissolved and all members were demobilized by noon, Friday.

## HIGASHIKUNI COMPLETES FORMATION OF CABINET

### Shigemitsu Appointed Foreign Minister; Juichi Tsushima Is New Finance Minister

His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, who was commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to form a new Cabinet, completed forming his Cabinet on Friday morning. The installation ceremony took place in the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. the same day. The list of new Cabinet Ministers follows:

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister: His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni.

Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs: Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Home Minister: Iwao Yamazaki

Finance Minister: Juichi Tsushima

Navy Minister: Mitsumasa Yonai

Justice Minister: Dr. Chuzo Iwata

Education Minister and concurrently Welfare Minister: Kenzo Matsumura

Agriculture and Commerce Minister: Dr. Kotaro Sengoku

Transportation Minister: Naoto Kobiyama

Munitions Minister: Chikuhei Nakajima

Minister without Portfolio: Prince Fumimaro Konoye

Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet: Taketora Ogata

President of the Legislation Board: Naokai Murase

The new Japanese Cabinet which was set up under the Prime Ministership of His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni is characterized by the fact that all portfolios except that of the War and Navy have been given to civilians.

Commenting on the process of organization and lineup of the new Cabinet, informed quarters laid special stress on the following points. Firstly, in past Cabinet changes it was customary for His Majesty to seek the opinion of advisers to the Throne as to the choice of the new Prime Minister. However, in selecting the successor to Admiral Suzuki, the Emperor made the decision personally.

Secondly, in view of the unprecedented crisis confronting Japan both internally and externally all portfolios except the War and Navy have been given to civilians. Generals and Admirals who held several posts in past Cabinets were excluded in selecting the new Ministers.

#### Unprecedented in History

Imperial Command to form a succeeding Cabinet was given to His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni at 9:30 a.m. Thursday, the Imperial Household Department announced the same afternoon.

It is an unprecedented event ever since the adoption of the cabinet system in 1885 that an Imperial Prince was commanded to form a cabinet. In this sense a cabinet formed by His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni will be unique compared with the past 41 cabinets that have been formed in the past.

Moreover, since July, 1940 when the Yonai Cabinet was formed, it has become almost customary to hold a conference of Senior Statesmen to recommend to the Throne a successor to the resigned Prime Minister. Even this custom was not observed in the present case.

His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni established his Cabinet formation headquarters at the Akasaka Palace, upon leaving the Imperial Palace at 3:25 p.m. Thursday.

#### Prince Higashikuni's Career

His Imperial Highness Prince General Naruhiko Higashikuni was born on December 3, 1887, ninth son of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Asahiko Kuni, and on November 3, 1906, was given the new family name of Higashikuni by the Emperor Meiji.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy on May 27, 1908, His Imperial Highness was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant in the Army. He entered the Military Staff College on November 27, 1914. He went to Europe in April, 1920 and was dispatched to Rumania in 1924, and returned to Japan in 1927. Appointed Major General in 1929, Lieutenant-General in 1933, Commander of the Second Division in the same year, and Commander of the Fourth Division in 1934, he was made a member of the Supreme War Council in [illegible] and promoted to full General on August 1, 1939.

In the China Affair, His Imperial Highness served as unit commander and achieved glorious military merit by taking an active role in the Wuhan campaign in the fall of 1938.

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TOKYO OFFICE:
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# The Princely Prime Minister

H. I. H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni has, by direct Imperial Command, been named Prime Minister to head the new Cabinet. The appointment of a member of the Imperial Family to assume direct charge of the actual work of the Government is without precedent in the modern history of Japan. Never since the present Cabinet system was established has any one of the forty-one previous Cabinets ever been graced by the presence of a Prince of the Blood. Still another precedent has been shattered, furthermore, by the fact that the selection of Prince Higashikuni was made without the consultation of the senior statesmen who have hitherto always been asked for their recommendation. The appointment this time was made by the direct action of His Majesty the Emperor in accordance with His own personal will.

This precedent-breaking appointment naturally is fraught with the most profound significance. It is a clear indication of the gravity of the situation in which Japan has been placed by the events of the last few days. But at the same time it is an assurance that the Government will be able to keep matters completely in hand under any circumstance, for His Majesty the Emperor will be in closer and more direct relations with the work of the Government than ever before. The fact that a member of the Imperial Family will be in active charge of the Government means that the will of His Majesty will immediately prevail. It will accordingly obviate the chances of delay or complication in complying with the terms which have been accepted for ending the war, for the August will of His Majesty concerning these terms has been clearly proclaimed. No loyal Japanese will think of doing anything but obey in executing the orders of a Government created specifically with an Imperial Prince at its head to carry out the wishes of His Majesty with respect to the ending of the war.

To be sure, it should not be expected that the appointment of Prince Higashikuni will immediately solve all difficulties. The situation which now confronts Japan is inherently so difficult that complications of one kind or another must be considered almost inevitable. But with His Majesty personally exercising control through the instrumentality of Prince Higashikuni, it can be assumed that whatever complications which may arise will be limited to those concerning the practical enforcement of the terms for ending the war. There can never arise any complication over the fundamental matter of the terms themselves inasmuch as His Majesty has already expressed Himself so clearly on this point. There can be perfect assurance, therefore, that Japan will observe her obligations with unquestionable good faith, underwritten as these obligations are by the solemn word of His Majesty himself.

In addition to his exalted prestige as an Imperial Prince, the new Prime Minister is a most appropriate choice as the leader of the Government at this time because of his personal attributes. As a General of the Army and a member of the Military Council, he is eminently qualified to exercise effective authority in enforcing the drastic adjustments in the nation's military establishment which the new conditions of peace entail. A person with less military experience and with less standing in the eyes of the military group would hardly be as effective in bringing about the speedy compliance with the military terms of the peace.

At the same time, although a military man, Prince Higashikuni is unusually capable of understanding and participating in the new spirit which is abroad in the world. Because of his long years of study in France, he is closely attuned to the atmosphere of the outside world which he obviously found pleasing to him. His eminently human qualities assure that he will be broadminded and flexible as befits the character of these changing times. No hidebound defender of the old order is he, but a man of the world who combines the aristocratic virtues of his high birth with the warm qualities of common mankind.

His lack of any previous political associations is also a factor which adds to Prince Higashikuni's usefulness at this time. Japan, together with the rest of the world, is poised at the point in history when a bold adventure must be made into an entirely new era. The old world with all its traditional defects has been proved a failure, and if mankind is to avoid repeating the awful tragedy which it has recently experienced, the new era must see the construction of a new world of an entirely different sort. For a new world there must be new leaders. Those who were connected with the failure of the past will no longer do.

Prince Higashikuni, coming without any previous political connection, brings a fresh and untrammelled leadership free from the restrictive influence of the past. At the same time, lifted by his exalted rank above any personal interest in future politics, he can be expected to make no move which will commit Japan now to any fixed line of future advance which time might prove to be unwise. A prince is above politics, and under the impartial leadership of Prince Higashikuni the various groups which must eventually come forward to carry on the nation's affairs in the future will have the opportunity to prepare for their debut without fear of undue influence from any special or vested interests.

For the difficult transition period when the war and its immediate aftermath must be speedily liquidated in favor of a permanent structure suitable to a peaceful world, Prince Higashikuni is thus an eminently appropriate choice for the post of Prime Minister. Appointed by His Imperial Majesty and representing His direct will, Prince Higashikuni will enjoy the full respect and obedience of all the loyal subjects of Japan.

## EVACUATION DISCONTINUED

### Evacuees Return to Tokyo, Elsewhere Restricted, However

Spacing out of buildings and evacuation of the populace will be discontinued as from Wednesday, it has been decided by the Air Defense General Headquarters.

Regarding buildings, decision will be reached regarding the restoration of partly-demolished building and the steps to be taken in connection with buildings that have already been demolished. The construction of dwellings in specific residential areas will be continued as a matter of policy, but work on raid shelters bored in sides of hills will be stopped.

Regarding the evacuation of the populace, with a view to providing for future conditions such will be encouraged in Tokyo and other large cities. The return of the people from the country districts to Tokyo and other large cities will be restricted due to reasons of transportation and food, and orders will be issued shortly to prefectural offices to restrict removal certification papers.

In the Metropolis, the sixth building demolition work, which has already been executed in some parts will be discontinued. In connection with those who expected to return to the Metropolis after the war, the authorities are considering the question, taking into consideration the problem of redistribution of population.

## PRAVDA HITS TURK PAPERS

### Anti-Soviet Campaign of Reactionaries Is Resented

The Soviet paper, Pravda, on Thursday, castigated "anti-democratic" sections of the Turkish press in a long article published prominently under the heading "Provacateurs in the mask of journalists," according to a Moscow dispatch.

After alleging that a number of Turkish papers are carrying out an anti-Soviet campaign and singling out commentator Yachin Valchi for special mention, the Pravda concluded, "An anti-democrate campaign started by Turkish reactionary newspapers is not only harmful to the cause of the United Nations, but first of all to the interests of Turkey herself."

## THE LIFE OF NICHIREN

### Sets Out for Further Search Of Knowledge

### II

After a short visit to his parents, he set out for further search after knowledge. Eizan towering in the direction of Kimon (Devil's Gate) from Kyoto to ward all evil influences from off the Mikado's capital, has for the last one thousand years been the chief repository of Buddhist learning in Japan. There twenty-five hundred feet above the sea level, encompassed by tall cryptomeria forests, and with a magnificent view of the placid Biwa Lake below, the ways of Sakya were searched into, contemplated and transmitted. In its days of prosperity, the whole mountain must have worn the aspect of a bustling colony, harboring as it did an army of mendicants three thousand strong, a dread of the populace as well as of the Emperors. It was here that Genku studied, and formulated his exoteric school of Buddhism so contrary to the tenets taught in the mountain, and had it afterward so widely adopted by the people. His disciple Shinran, the founder of the Shin sect, was also a student here, as were also many others who had had national reputations for their attainment in the secret laws of the Faith. And now our Rencho, ambitious of the propagation of genuine Buddhism in Japan came four hundred miles on his feet from his fisherman's hut in the province of Awa, to seek enlightenment in the same mountain.

With the new opportunities for investigation here afforded, Rencho took in with avidity all that he could lay his hands upon. But his specialty was Saddharma Pundarika Sutra,—his Sutra,—of which valuable manuscripts and commentaries were accessible in the mountain. Indeed, the Tendai sect of which Eizan was the center, made a great deal of this Sutra. What are called "the sixty volumes" of the sect are so many commentaries upon this one book. Such a wonderful book is it that Tendai, the Chinese founder of the sect, wrote thirty volumes upon it; and one of his disciples, Myogaku, finding that the master's commentaries still needed commentaries, wrote another thirty volumes upon the first thirty volumes. Ten of these volumes treat separately of each of the six Chinese hieroglyphics that compose the name of the Sutra! So deep to the ancient did appear the meaning of the book which to us appears as nothing very extraordinary. For ten long years, Rencho stayed in Eizan, delving into these intricacies. We can only give the conclusions he came to. He was now thoroughly convinced of the view he had entertained of the superiority of the Pundarika Sutra above all the others Sutras; of its introduction into Japan in its pure form by Saijo, the founder of Eizan, and of considerable vitiations introduced there by priests who came after him. Often to Kyoto, and once to Nara and Koya, he carried his researches, to establish him further in his conviction; and when no more doubting was possible, he was ready to lay down his life for the Sutra. Once he saw with his own eyes all the principal deities of the land coming to promise protection to him; and as they vanished in the air, a divine chorus was heard in the sky, saying, "Shi-nin gyo-seken, no-metsu-shujo-an" (this man will go round the world, and destroy the darkness that is in men). He was not the only mystic, however, who has had similar visions and visitations.

He was now thirty-two years of age, friendless, unknown, yet independent and indomitable. He had no ancestral lineage to lay his claim upon, as had Hanyen of the Shin Sect. He was a fisherman's son, a "shudra of the sea coast," as he afterward called himself. Neither was his study prosecuted in a foreign land, as were those of Saijo, Kukai, and other eminent "theologians." Patronage of any kind he had absolutely none; much less, imperial patronage, as had most other sect founders in abundance. He alone began single-handed, against powers of all kinds, with a view wholly at variance with those of the influential sects of the day. He is the only case, as far as we know, of Japanese Buddhists, who, without any example to follow after, stood for a Sutra and a Law with his life in his hand. His life is interesting not so much for the doctrinal views he maintained and promulgated, as for the brave way in which he upheld them. Religious persecution in its true sense began in Japan with Nichiren.

**Proclamation**

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Yet it is a pathetic fact to know that a prophet usually begins his public career in his own country. Homeless as he is in this world, he yet feels the attractions of his home, and despite the kind of treatment he is sure to receive there, he resorts there as a hart pants after the brook, only to be rejected, stoned and expelled. Rencho's course was not to be otherwise.

In his humble home at Little Heaven, he found his parents eagerly waiting for the return of their son; and the first and greatest of all his trials was to protest against their natural desire of seeing him installed as the abbot of the monastery that had nursed him in his youth. He now changed his name to Nichiren, Sun-Lotus, significant of the god who called him into being, and of the Sutra he was to give to the world. On the 28th day of the fourth month of the fifth year of Kencho (1253), as the rosy sun was half above the eastern horizon, Nichiren was upon a cliff looking toward the broad Pacific and to the seas before him and the mountains behind him, and through them to the whole universe, he repeated the form of prayer he had framed for himself, the form that was intended to silence all others, to lead his disciples to the end of the earth, and be their watchword to all eternity,—the form, indeed, that embodied the essence of Buddhism, the constitution of man, and of the universe. It was NAM-MYO-HO-REN-GE-KYO, Namah Saddha mapundarikiya Sutraya, I humbly trust in the Sutra of the Mysterious Law of the White Lotus.

Nature addressed in morning, he was to address his townsmen in afternoon. His fame had already gone around the whole neighborhood. He who spent fifteen years in study in Kamakura, Eizan and Nara, must have something new, deep and edifying to say to his countrymen. So they came, young and old, men and women, some repeating the hara-haritaya of the Shingon sect, others the namuamidabutsu of the Jodo. When the temple was all filled, and "incense perfumed its four corners," Nichiren appeared in the pulpit "at the beating of a drum." A man just reaching fullness of manhood, with many marks of vigils upon him, the eyes of zealot, the dignity of a prophet,—he was the cynosure of the whole congregation, and his opening words were awaited with breathless silence. He took up his sutra, the Pundarika, read a part of its sixth chapter, and "with countenance mild, and voice resonant" he thus began:

"Years have I spent in the study of all the sutras, and read and heard all that different sects have to say about them. In one of them we are told that for 500 years after Buddha's entrance into Nirvana, many will attain buddhahood without any exertion on their part; and for the succeeding 500 years, with diligence and ascetic contemplation. This is the millenium of the right law. Then will come 500 years of sutra-reading, and another 500 years of temple-building. This is the millenium of the image law. Then will be inaugurated the five centuries of 'the concealment of the pure law,' wherein the merit of the Tathagata's teaching shall have exhausted itself, and all ways of enlightenment shall be lost to mankind. This is the beginning of the latter-day law, which will continue for ten thousand years. . . . . Now it is two hundred years since the world entered the last millenium. And to us so far removed from the direct entered the last millenium. And to us so far removed from the direct teaching of Buddha, there is but one way provided for our attainment of buddhahood; and that way is contained in the five characters of Myo-Ho-Ren-Ge-Kyo. Yet the Jodo calls upon the people to shut this precious sutra, and to turn no more ear to it; the Zen makes light of it; and the Shingon reviles it as unworthy of loosening the shoes from off the feet of their sutra, the Mahavairokana. Are not such spoken of by the Worshipful in the second book of the Pundarika, in the chapter on parables, as the exterminators of the seeds of Buddhism, whose sure end will be endless Hell? He that has ears to hear and eyes to see, let him understand, and divide truth from falsehood. Know that the Jodo is a way to Hell, the Zen, the teaching of infernal hosts; the Singon, a heresy to destroy the nation, and the Ritzu, an enemy of the land. These are not my own words, but I found them in the sutra. Hark to the cuckoo above the cloud. He knows the time, and warns you to plant. Plant now therefore, and do not repent when the harvest season comes. Now is the time for planting the Lotus Sutra, and I am the messenger sent by the Worshipful for that end."

He ended, and an uproar of indignation arose from the infuriated audience. Some said his mind was out of order, and hence that he might be pardoned; others that his blasphemy was worthy of the severest punishment. The landlord who attended the meeting would see to the blasphemer's being dispatched as soon as he stepped out of the holy ground. But the old abbott was kind. His pupil might some day repent, resume his former orthodoxy, and so end his dreaming. At dusk, he ordered two of his disciples to take Nichiren out of the district by ways safe from the landlord's attack.

(To Be Continued)

## INCREASING PRODUCTION

### Various Proposals Offered to Improve the Situation

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

In order to cope with the grave situation the establishment of regional governments and the enforcement of various laws were authorized But the important thing is not the enforcement of emergency measures, but the strong will of the people, including the civilians and public servants. For, it is completely out of question no matter how loyal and brave each individual is, if he is not organized into a unified power. This is the most important problem in today's Japan.

The problem lies on the point that the people cannot exert their utmost despite the fact that they are loyal and are ready to serve their state. In other words, while the people were bathing in tepid water, the war situation has undergone many changes, and has finally brought about the national crisis of today. Therefore, no matter how the government tries to lead the people in overcoming the present difficulties by taking powerful political measures, their real meaning will not be impressed in the minds of the people as long as this situation continues without being improved. On the contrary, such measures only result in creating a gap between the people and the government.

Recently, the administrative prestige has become the topic of discussion among political circles. This evidently proves the reality of the present situation. Real power can be displayed only when the people's will unites with strong political leadership. But usually, when the situation aggravates, the people's order, especially that of the civilians, is apt to be belittled despite the fact that authoritative powers are more and more strengthened.

The cause of Germany's utter defeat also lies here. The reason why the government has taken up the organization of the National Volunteer Corps and why we stress the need for a production army is because we want to avoid the repetition of Germany's mistake. Therefore, the production army must voluntarily become the nucleus in overcoming the difficulties by enhancing the people's morale and by concentrating the national sintiment. In other words, this is a new "self-governing" body or could be termed a national fortress that supports the nation which now stands at the crossroads of national vicissitudes.

**Nation Will Be Protected**

Once this structure is firmly established it will protect Imperial Japan by maintaining the present increased production even when production, transportation and communication facilities are completely demolished and crippled.

It is foolish if one feels impatient by merely glancing at the situation and becomes afraid, thereby neglecting the formation of important organizations. Men are apt to have a misconception of the essence of a problem because of short-sightedness. But this must be avoided under all circumstances.

The organization of this production army inevitably accompanies great difficulties and is, moreover, a great task. But viewed from the fact that our predecessors have always overcome difficulties during times of national crisis and have never failed in safeguarding the nation from complete destruction, this is not an impossible task. It is our duty to reflect on the great achievement of our predecessors and fulfil the mission of protecting the state from enemy encroachments. We must not forget that the success of the Meiji Restoration has been achieved amidst national uproar.

If one casts his glance back on the present labor order from this angle, he will find that there are numerous problems still to be solved. The present order has already reached its saturation point and an increased production can no longer be expected by mere patchwork. It is no exaggeration to say that we now face a great turning point.

It is not without reason that the nationalization of the enterprises has again become the topic of discussion. But this problem could not be solved by merely changing the set-up of management. It must be fundamentally solved by forming an organization that could be the nucleus in improving the set-up of various enterprises; in other words the establishment of a new labor order.

Five years have elapsed since the Essentials of the Establishment of a New Labor Order were decided by the cabinet, and a few more years have elapsed since the movement to serve the country through industries has been fervently advocated. Despite this, the problem is still left unsolved. Let us now cast a glance at the present labor situation.

(1) In spite of the fact that the ideological conception of labor is being considerably diffused, it has not yet penetrated deeply into the minds of the people. Moreover, the ideology of the new economic order has been repeatedly explained, but the labor ethics based on concrete economic ethics are not yet established. The firms and plants are still controlled by the old ideology based on commercialism.

In a discussion held by a certain university, one of the students said that "we go to work in the factories in high spirits and it is no exaggeration that we have actually increased the production threefolds at a bound. The firm was very grateful for it and words of gratitude has been expressed for our efforts when to our amazement one of the directors added that the firm has made a profit of 30,000 yen thanks to our efforts. Our high spirits were smashed to pieces by this one word. This straight-forward expression of this student eloquently explains the present labor situation of our country.

(2) Despite the fact that labor management is being ideologically explained, only abstract "man" is grasped in practise instead of the concrete "man." A will to work will not arise from it. Moreover, one cannot expect anything that could be the nucleus of an increased production, excepting the rampancy of nominal labor management.

(3) In other words, this means a separation of labor and livelihood management. This is one of the greatest bottle-necks that obstructs the enhancement of labor morale in factories. The fact that laborers are leaving their works and the attendance rate is falling proves the existence of this defect.

(4). The problem of technique is next in importance to that of livelihood. Despite the advance of a tremendous number of layman into factories, there are only a few or almost no works for them to do because the system of technical leadership does not accompany it. The poorness of technique is a great bottle-neck of an increased production.

**Educational Training**

(5) The lack of educational and training facilities. Many students and young men and women work in factories. Factories are literally training and educating places for these people. Despite it, no positive consideration whatsoever is given with regard to this problem. Without first solving this problem, the problem of student labor cannot be solved. In short, the fall in standard cannot be checked unless it is solved at once.

(6) The lack of leader's ability to lead. This is most complained today in factories by students and young men and women workers. The authorities are speeding up the establishment of a new educational system in order to cope with the demand but the question is the leader's personality and his ideology. Systems will not solve this problem.

(7) Lack of preciseness of labor responsibility. Despite the fact that the responsibility of production of the producers is stressed, it does not take concrete shape in the lower part. The responsibility of each individual is not specified; it is nothing but a claptrap.

(8) The collapse of industry. The ideology of old individualistic industry is being gradually destroyed by enemy raids. But, in reality, the industrialists could not switch over to new industrial ideology because they could not wipe out the tint of the deep-rooted, old industrial management.

Of course, aside from the defects of the labor system itself, there are many other problems, such as those based on the food situation, absence of smoothness of material supply, awkwardness of labor mobilization, complicatedness of labor administration, contradiction arising from the labor order, etc. But in either case, the problem has already reached a stage where a fundamental solution must be sought for. It is believed that only by doing this, a real production order could be established. It is the duty of the Volunteer Corps to construct a real national labor order, in other words, a strong production army by solving all of the pending problems at one stroke.

Much is discussed with regard to the relation between Sangyo Hokoku Kai and the Volunteer Corps. In the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, Kuboi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Interior Ministry, answering to a question of a Diet member said that "the Sangyo Hokoku Kai, Romu Hokoku Kai and Keibo Dan will be dissolved." This should not end in a mere promise; it should be put to actual practice.

In the last analysis, the main point is to establish a firm production order and increase the war power. If the Sanpo and the Volunteer Corps have the same object and ideology, no problem will arise. The Volunteer Corps will be reared healthfully on the basis of the Sangyo Hokoku Kai movement. It is a grave mistake if one assumes that it is sufficient by organizing only nominal Volunteer Corps such a conception will bring about the collapse of all war efforts. Of course, we will have to give consideration to the adjustment of the setup of Sangyo Hokoku Kai and the Volunteer Corps in future.

## PRESS COMMENTS

**Friday, August 17**

**THE NEW CABINET**

NIPPON SANGYO-KEIZAI—The Imperial Command to organize a new Cabinet has fallen on His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni. We are greatly awed with the care and circumspection which His Majesty the Emperor and other members of the Imperial Family have exercised in coping with the situation, as manifested by His Majesty's personal broadcast and the Cabinet organization by His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni.

Now is the time when we should abandon petty differences and serve His Majesty by abiding by His Rescript. We can visualize the great task facing His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni in taking over the great duty of coping with the current situation. The responsibility of the various Ministers of State to serve under His Imperial Highness will also be very heavy.

It is needless to say that the matter of coping with the situation after the War of Greater East Asia will be difficult. The conditions submitted by the Allied Powers are clear in the Potsdam Declaration, it is true, but concrete details will have to be negotiated on hereafter. In the phase of domestic organization as well as in the daily life of the people unbearable conditions may be submitted in some cases. Candidly speaking, are not the people still unaware of the fact of defeat? Accordingly, don't they have a vague idea of the coming situation? First of all, we must look the grim situation in the face and cope with it. The end of the War of Greater East Asia is the starting point for the re-building of a new Japan.

Should a mis-step be committed at this time, it might cast dark shadows over the future of the Japanese race. Issues are piling up mountains high literally both externally and internally and these issues do not admit of a moment's delay. If we do not fail in coping with the situation and dispose of complex foreign relations properly, we shall be able to maintain the honor of the Japanese race.

If we allow bureaucratic politics to continue, it will prove a serious evil for the re-building of the State. This is as clear as day. The situation is in the worst condition, but whether this condition will become aggravated or undergo a change for the better depends on the measures to be taken today. While willing to offer our heartfelt cooperation to the incoming Cabinet, we cannot but expect much from the new Cabinet.

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### Wanted to Exchange

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